W. W. CORNER OF NASSAU AND FULTON STS.

THE DAIL V HERALD, 2 couls per copy, 37 per annual THE DAIL V HERALD, 2 coay Saturday, at 61% cents per copy, or 33 per annual, the Suropean edition, is per annual, to suropean edition, is per annual, to suropean edition, is per annual, to appear of Groot Srivian, or 86 to any part of the Continues to the parties of Containing important mass, solicited from any queries of the world—if used will be thereally paid for. \$2 OUR FOREIGN CONTRIPONDENTS AND PACKAGE STATES AND PACKAGE STATES AND PACKAGE STATES.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

PROADWAY PHEATER, Broadway-King Charming BOWERY THEATER, BOWERY-HERNE THE BUNTER, CS.

BURTON'S THEATER, Chambers street Take That Girl away The Gamelook of the Wildersen san Patch in LAUEA ZEENES VARIETIES, Broadway-THE LADY OF

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway-BARRACE ROOM-BROADWAY VARIETIES. 472 Broadway-THE NALAD CHARRY, BY THE WOOD & MARSH CHARREN.

WOOD'S MINSTREL'S, 444 Broadway-Schoolan Pro-BUSELEY'S BURLESQUE OPERA ROUSE, 539 Broad-

ACADEMY HALL, 663 Broadway-Panonanic PRITCHES

Bew York, Saturday, February 9, 1856.

Mails for Europe.

NEW YORK HERALD—EDITION FOR EUROPE. The mail steamship Fulton, Capt. Wetton, will leave Dale port to-day, at noon, for Southampton and Havre. ropean mails will close in this city at half-pas

on o'clock this morning.

The Hexald (printed in English and Frenck) will be hished at ten e'clock in the morning. Single copies, wrappers, sixpence. ions and advertisements for any edition of

he New York HERALD will be received at the following Show—Am. & European Express Co., 17 and 18 Cernhill.

And do. S Fince de la Bourse.

40. S Fince de la Bourse.

7 Bumford street.

do. do. frisc do. 7 B do. 7 B do. John Hunter, 12 Exchange stre The contents of the European edition of the RERALL embrace the news received by mail and telegraph at the office during the previous week, and to the hour e

News for the Pacific.

The steamship Star of the West, Capt. Miner, will leave his port this afternoon, at 3 o'click, for Punta Arenas. THE NEW YORK HERALD- Canfornia edition-containing all the latest news by mail and te egraph from all parts the world, will be published at eleven o'click this morn-be. Agents will please send in their orders as early as possible.

The News.

We are still without news from Europe. Neither the Pacific nor the Persia had arrived off the Hook at two o'clock this morning.

The telegraph brings us the painful intelligence that the veteran statesman, Gen. Cass, yesterday fell upon the steps of the portico of the Patent Office, at Washington, fracturing one of his arms. and receiving such other serious injury that for a time his life was despaired of. The latest accounts, hewever, are of a more cheering character. He had partially recovered from the shock he had sustained and his medical attendants were of opinion that he was out of danger. But the advanced age of the General admonishes us not to be too sanguine of his recovery. A change for the worse may be reasonably looked for at any moment. And what greater calamity could befal the country, at the present critical juncture of affairs, both foreign and comestic, than the decease of this able and patriotic Senator? The thought is one too sad to dwell upon. We can but hope that the reports of to-day will be more favorable.

In the State Senate yesterday Mr. Sickles gave notice of a bill authorizing improvements in the new Central Park, and in the Assembly Mr. Mahen gave notice of a bill providing for opening and lay ing ont Jones' Wood Park. Let these bills be push. ed through without delay. Let us have the parks as soon as possible.

The Court of Appeals meet at Albany on Monday next. The question of the constitutionality of the Prohibitory Liquor law will be decided at this term, and it is rumored that the law will be sustained. What then? Will the law be enforced, and will our over-zealous City Judge direct inquisitorial visits to We opine the lamentable failure of his attempts to crush out the camblers will deter him from making any efforts of that sort. The fair thing would be to wait patiently till the special committees in the Legislature report upon the question of the repeal of the odious statute.

Resolutions complimentary to Mr. Grinnell for fitting out the Arctic expeditions, and bestowing a gold medal upon Dr. Kane, were introduced in the Assembly vesterday.

The Southern Commercial Convention, which met in Richmond, Va., January 30, closed its labors by adjournment on the 7th inst., after an animated and pretty harmonious session. Resolutions were passed pledging delegates to advocate, both in their State Legislatures and in and out of Congress, the adontion of the following important matters, viz :-- A line or lines of steamers from Southern ports to Europe and other parts of the world; the use o Southern manufactures in the South; repeal of the daties on railroad iron: a national road to the Pacific boilt on the line of 32 degrees North latitude, with others of minor interest. Meetings of this convention have now been held in the following places: At Nashville, in 1850; at Nashville, in 1851; at Baltimore, in 1852; at Memohis, in 1853; at Charleston. in 1854; at New Orleans, in 1855; at Richmond, Va. in 1856. The end is not vet, for the next meeting is to be held at Savannah, Ga., in December next.

In the Board of Councilman last evening a me sage was received from the Mayor asking for an appropriation for cleaning the streets. This commu nication was referred to Committee on Streets, with orders to report next Monday evening. A veto was also received from the Mayor of the resolution appointing a special committee of the Board to lobby matters through the Legislature at Albany. The Mayor is altogether opposed to the city employing lobby members at Albany at the public expense. These two papers from the Mayor, and the other pro seedings of the Councilmen, will be found in another

In the United States Circuit Court yesterday, George Wilson, the colored man, was arraigned for scuttling the schooner Endora Imogene, and his trial postponed until April next. The bail on some of the alleged Nicaragua filibusters was re duced from \$5,000 to \$1,500. On Major Hall and Mr. Creighton it was fixed at \$2,000. The Grand Jury made a presentment of the necessity of having a State prison or house of detention in this district for United States prisoners and witnesses. The document will be found in another column, and we hope will claim the attention of the federal author-

A private letter from Fort Snelling (Minnesota) dated 25th of January, informs us that from 20th of December to 15th of January the thermometer ranged from 27 to 33 degrees below zero, and that the troops were completely frozen in. One man of Company I, Tenth regiment of infantry, was frozen to death, and as many as eight or ten other soldiers had their fingers frozen one morning while mounting guard.

It appears by letters from Copenhagen of the 6th of January that the United States, whose commercial treaty with Denmark expires on the 15th of April next, have recently offered 40,000 thalers (about \$30,000) as a compensation in full for all expenses incurred by the Danish government for the improvement of the navigation of the Sound.

We learn that it is the intention of the Bay State | Sir H. L. Bulwer outwitted Clayton, and the for the expense.

Steamboat Company to start the steamer State of Maine, which is now lying in the ice at Fall River, and nearly filled with freight, for New York, as soon as Mount Hope Bay and the river can be cleared of ice. She will be despatched outside of Long Island, as the ice in the Sound is so thick that it is impossible for her to make her way through it.

Capt. Fields, of the schooner Isaac W. Hughes, arrived yesterday from Port au Prince Jan. 6, reports that there were a number of vessels at that port waiting to discharge their cargoes, but in conequence of the Emperor having impressed all the male inhabitants into his service, to march against the Dominicans, there was a great scarcity of men to unload them. Capt. F. confirms our previous accounts respecting the war, and the execution of

some of the nobles of Hayti by order of Soulonque-The British mail from Toronto, intended to have been despatched by the Africa on Wednesday, did not reach here until yesterday afternoon, in consequence of the bad state of the roads. It came in charge of Mr. McGilivray, the British mail officer, and will go out in the steamer Fulton to-day. Mr. McG. met the agent with the Arabia's mails at Buf-

falo on Thursday morning. The price of flour in this market has fallen since the 1st of January nearly one dollar per barrel on all descriptions, as will be seen by the following

all descriptions, as

comparative table of prices:—

Jan. 1.

The continued delay in the receipt of later foreign news had the effect of checking transactions yes terday in several branches of trade. The sales of cotton embraced about 800 a 1,000 bales, the market theing firm. Common grades of flour were dall. and prices easier, while there was rather more doing. A small lot of Tennessee red wheat sold at \$1 874; Canada white was at \$2 a \$2 05. Corn was dull, and sales were unimportant. Rye sold at \$1 27d delivered. Pork was unchanged, with sales of mess at \$16 a \$16 123, and prime at \$14. Sugars were firm, with sales of New Orleans and Porto Rico at rates noticed in another column. Coffee was firm, with moderate sales. Freights were firmer, and to Liverpool floor was pretty freely taken at 2s. 6d.

The Clayton-Bulwer Treaty-The United States Government in a Trap.

On the 19th of April, 1850, Mr. Clayton, Secretary of State of the United States, and Sir Henry L. Bulwer, Minister Plenipotentiary and Envoy Extraordinary of Great Britain concluded a treaty, not so much about their own affairs as the concerns of other governments. The first article of that treaty reads fairly enough on its face, but like the cup given by Iago to Cassio, it was "craftily qualified." It appertained particularly to Central America, and simple minded people would understand it as an agreement between Great Britain and the United States that neither Power should exercise any sovereignty over any part of Central America or its dependencies. The treaty was so understood by the Senate, and it was ratified in the same yearand month when it was made, by the following vote:-

YEAS—Messrs. Badger, Baldwin, Bell, Berrien, Butler, Cass, Chase, Clarke, Clay, Cooper, Corwin, Davis of Mass., Dewron, Bayton, Dodge of Wis., Dodge of Iowa, Downs, Felch. Foote, Green, Hale, Houston, Hunter, Jones, King, Mangum, Mason, Miller, Morton, Norris, Pearce, Pratt, Schastian, Seward, Shields, Smith, Sou'é, Spruance, Sturgeon, Underwood, Wales and Webster.—Total, 42.

NAYS—Mersrs. Atshison, Borland, Beight, Clemens, Davis of Miss., Douglas, Diakinson, Turney, Walker, Whitcomb and Yulee.—Total, 10.

It should be noticed here that Great Britain holds certain possessions in Honduras which she claims are not within, or dependencies of, Central America. Sir H. Bulwer was notified by his government that the treaty was not satisfactory, and simultaneously with the exchange of ratifications which took place in June, 1850, the English diplomat wrote to Mr. Clayton as follows:-

In proceeding to the exchange of the radifications of the convention signed at Washington on the 19th of April, 1830, between her Britannic Majesty and the United States of America, relative to the establishment of a communication by ship canal between the Atlantic and Pacific occans, the undersigned, her Britannic Majesty's Penipotentiary, has received her Majesty's instructions to declare that her Majesty does not understand the ergagements of that convention to apply to her Majesty's settlement at Hondaras or to its dependenher Majesty's settlement at Hondaras or to its dependen-cies. Her Majesty's ratification of the said convention is exchanged under the explicit declaration above meuoned.

Done at Washington the 29th day of June, 1850.

H. L. BULWER.

Mr. Clayton wrote that Sir H. L. Bulwers's construction was right. The dependencies are made to apply to the Rustan Islands, which are near to the coast of British Honduras. This correspondence was concealed from the public at the time, and ratifications were exchanged. When it was disclosed, several Senators who voted for the treaty-Cass, Weller, Downs, Chase and others-said that they would not have so voted had they been aware of Sir H. Bulwer's construction. So it never would have been ratified. Mr. Chase said it would have been impossible to have secured its ratification. Mr. Weller said that he was not surprised at Mr. Clayton's stupidity (in being overreached by Sir H. L. Bulwer.) "I never (said Mr. Weller) knew him (Mr. Clayton) to have any connection with any public affair in which he did not show himself to be excessively stupid, at least." The gist of the debate was that the Senate had been victimised by Mr. Clayton, and that Mr. Clayton had been victimised by Sir Henry L.

This occurred in 1853, and we have now to overt to the course of the HERALD on this sub. ect. We have always looked upon the treaty as a humbug, and denounced it as such as early as the 2d of April, 1851. On the 16th of April, 1851, we said: -

of April, 1851, we said:

He (Sir H. L. Buiwar) affected the saint towards Mr. Clayton—taiked of a community of interests between the United States and Great Britain, was godly and lachry mose—yes, "umble, very 'umble'—and Clayton, who co habits are not calculated to sharpen his wits, really thought he had got hold of a man "green, but honest" and when Utch taiked of a treaty and mutual guarantees, and the Lord only knows what other measures, chuckled inwardly and made a treaty—and such a treaty! A dexterous equivocation on terms, a paper puzze, a convention of constructions which Mr. Clayton really supposes turned England seek and Feels out of Contral America, but which halves and Palmerston affirm makes the United States a party with them in the grand national felony which they have perpetrated on the Mosquito shore, in Ballie and the islands of Rustain.

We called the attention of the records of this

We called the attention of the people of this country to British intrigues in Central America before Taylor was elected; and, never thinking that the treaty would do the United States any good, we denounced it in terms. On the 28th

of August, 1851, the HERALD said:--They (Clayton and Bulwer) made a trainy, which, like the old trenty for the occupation of Ocegon, has turned out to be of no practical value to either party; but which may be the nest-ago of future difficulties. On the 18th of October, of the same year, we

reviewed the whole subject, and charged the British government with stealing the Rustan Islands, as it had previously stolen Matta, Aden. the Ionian Islands and Hindostan. Several times during the same year we urged upon the government the proposition that the treaty was never good for anything, and should be annulled. Throughout the next year we held the same language, and repeatedly called upon our government to prevent British usurpation in Central America. What we then predicted has now come to pass.

country suffers. Bulwer's opinion of this government, derived from Taylor's administration -Clayton as Premier-was that it "was weak and inefficient." Was he not right? This Bulwe wrote to his confidential agent, Chatfield. and we published a copy of the letter Feb. 10, 1851. Mr. Clayton afterwards said that Mr. Bulwer denied its authorship to him; but we still have the original, and can produce it when called for.

The debate new going on in the Senate is only a re-hash of the HERALD editorials since 1851; they are changed, however, and overloaded with bombast, fustian and froth. They will end in nothing at all.

On the whole, it may be worthy of conside ration whether the true course in respect to this treaty would not be to annul and abrogate it, after the fashion adopted in relation to the Missouri Compromise, and on the ground that it is disgraceful to both governments, being merely a pledge of honor that neither will steal in Central America, with a codicil declaring that the pledge is not to amount to anything. The fear of British colonization is a bugbear, for in a quarter of a century the British colonists will set up for themselves, with the aid of our filibusteros, and establish a new Anglo-Saxon and American republic.

Our Fresh Water Scaports and their Ley

Blockade Dangers of War. Our fresh water seaport of Philadelphia and the " 'alf-and-'alf" harbor of Baltimore, (as will be seen from the newspaper extracts which we publish this morning from our exchanges of those unfortunate cities,) are under a rigid blockade by Jack Frost, tighter than would be the lock and key of a hundred hostile war

steamers. Let our readers peruse the report of the Philadelphia meeting in another column, and we dare say they will be amused at the following bit of ship news, especially when sand wiched with the despatch from the Capes of Delaware Bay, over a hundred miles below the

Quaker City:—
FORT OF PHILADELPHIA.
Cleared—Bark Pennsylvania (Sardinian), Guerello, Londonderry, Outerbridge, Harvey & Co.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Exchange.

LEWIS, Del., Feb. 6, 1956.

The fleet still remain at the harbor. The bay is stil full of ice, and prevents all communication with the ship ling. No arrivals. The weather continues very cold Wind N. W. WM. M. HICKMAN.

"Cleared." and for Londonderry; and from the fresh water seaport of Philadelphia, on the Delaware, over which, perhaps, the whole allied Crimean army, with all the spoils of Sebastopol, 6,000 pieces of artillery included, might march below the city for fifty, sixty, or seventy miles, with perfect safety? "Cleared," has she? But let not the consignees at Londonderry give her up, should they hear nothing further of her for a month or two to come. She must wait for a "glow and a flow," and a freshet. Professor Hare's plan of blowing up the ice for fifty, sixty or seventy miles, is rather expensive, and Mr. Wm. S. Pierce's plan of removing the port of Philadelphia a considerable distance down the stream, is a heavy job, and it will take some time to complete it. Nor are we satisfied that the ice boat proposition of Mr. Win. B. Thomas will result in opening a passage to the sea short of a general thaw. Indeed, there is dauger that these ice boats themselves may be frozen fast, should they venture out without full authority from Professor Meriam that the last great circle of this cold cycle of upwards of a thousand hours is ended.

So much for Philadelphia. Hot water is their only chance, short of a general freshet. They have coal enough to heat a sufficient quantity of water to open a single track all the way down to the Capes. We recommend hot water. Baltimore is pretty much in the same fix, and Chesapeake Bay, being nothing more than the estuary of the Susquehanna, is naturally enough as solid as a plate of iron. The Baltinore American assures us that "an observation (a bird's eye view) was made from the cupole of the capitol at Annapolis, (some twenty or thirty miles below Beltimore) by means of a large telescope, and that for a distance of probably seventy miles the bay presented an unbroken field of ice." Glorious spectacle for a Jamaica skipper. But then we are told that "the ice in Baltimore harbor is not so thick as is generally supposed," being found to be no more than "thirteen inches by actual measurement." Mercutio, when run through with a rapier, said that the opening was "not as big as a barn door, but it will do." And thir teen inches of solid ice will do for all purposes of overland transportation. Think of the "old thirteen."

We congratulate our neighbors of Philadelphia and Baltimore upon the great fact (for it is a great fact) that we are at peace at this crisis "with all the world and the rest of mankind," except Billy Bowlegs and the "border ruffians." Suppose-just suppose-our admin istration had brought our relations with Eugland to the fighting point by this time, where would be our Baltimore and Philadelphia friends-oh! where? Shut in from the enemy snug and tight, as far as water navigation is concerned; but open to him by a march over the ice--artillery, horse, foot and dragoons. "Think of that, Master Brook," and be thank ful that the saving discretion of Marcy has kept the lion and the unicorn from a field parade on the Chesapeake and the Delaware!

One of our Philadelphia cotemporaries, in spasmodic effort at a little cold comfort, says, "The severe cold has shut up the North river New York, so that persons now cross on the ice to Jersey City." News, that, to the Jersey ferry boats. "Misery loves company," but this will not do. We must class Philadelphia and Baitimore with Alexandria, Georgetown and Washington, on the Potomac; with St. Louis, on the Mississippi; with Pittsburg, on the Ohio; and with Albany, away up the Hudson; and we shall probably hear from them all when the ice comes down in the spring.

RAILROAD RULES - We have before us a pamphlet entitled "Codification of the Rules and Regulations for Running Railway Trains in the State of New York." It is the offspring of the combined labors of the Railway Commissioners, and is gratifying in one sense, inas much as it proves that they are not wholly idle. It would no doubt be an advantage for all the railways to be governed by one set of rules; though most of them now have good rules enough, if they were faithfully carried out. The Commissioners propose also to set up an observatory clock, by which all the roads in the State shall run; then, if the conductors will only run according to orders, collisions will be impossible. If we have a board of Railway Commissioners, at a cost of \$7,500 a year, we ought to have something in return The Austrian Concordat and the Pope's Allocations—State of Religious Feeling in

On its appearance in this country we published the recent concordat concluded between the Pope and the Emperor Francis Joseph of Austria. We now lay before our readers two allocutions from the Pope-one on the relations subsisting between the Austrian government and the Holy See, on the basis of the compact referred to-and a proclamation from the Patriarch of Venice to the booksellers of that city and diocess.

These are remarkable and most significant documents, especially the Pope's allocution under date of November last. It will be seen by this paper how far the Emperor of Austria has consented to convey to the ecclesias coal tribunals temporal and civil power. While Mexico is confessedly struggling to maintain a government, and is continually foiled in her efforts to do so by the exercise of temporal authority by the Catholic Church, Francis Joseph, by a treaty, has conveyed to a foreign tribunal many of the essential jurisdictions of the civil administration. He has annulled the privilege of exercising authority of any kind over the church. He has, in fact, established the church as a government within his dominions, trusting himself to its awards, and building up in his empire a power behind the throne greater than the throne itself.

The lesson is to be learned in Europe that in matters of government there can be no partnership. Division of the authority of the State is in itself weakness and decay. It is this principle which has prevented the people of Mexico, and of all Spanish States, from consolidating the political elements into a living, energetic rule. The reason of the failure is obvious in the conflict between the civil and ecclesiastical authorities which is sure to follow such a connection. Spain is a noted example of this species of compromise. which seems to cast a blight over all the interests subjected to its dominion.

But these extraordinary proceedings tween Francis Joseph and the Pope, and the allocation of his Holiness, dated the seventh of December last, appointing three eminent prelates to be Cardinal-Priests of the Holy Roman Church—the first, are avows, to please his "very dear son in Comp. Francis Joseph, Emperor of Austria, and Apostolic King;" the second because it was "singularly agreeable to our very dear son in Jesus Christ, Maximillian, the illustrious King of Bavaria;" and the third to gratify "our very dear son in Jesus Christ, Louis Napoleon, the illustrious and celebrated Emperor of the French, who has so well merited of us and the Holy See"-we say these events indicate something besides a desire to propagate the doctrines of the church

in the dominions of the Austrian empire. The church is a Power in Europe, not by virtue of the Roman government, but by the inocculation of its dogmas in the hearts of the people. As a corporation, as an embodied government at Rome, with Pius IX, at its head it amounts to nothing. It is a prisoner amongst nations-a weathercock to indicate the course of the wind. But in the people of Europe is a great Catholic power, the most efficient and united of any of the elements of European rule. Napoleon Bonaparte saw this, and his successor is now building upon it. He will convey no jurisdiction to the Pope-license no foreign tribunals in France-compromise none of his authority; but he will uphold the Pope, get his endorsements, enlarge his ecclesiastical powers in all the other continental States. He will make use of his position to combine the Catholic elements of the Continent, taking care to hold the means of crushing any effort at encroachment upon his own privileges. All this certainly adds nothing to the alliance between England and France. It indicates, indeed, that Napoleon's eyes are turned to the Northern and Central European Powers which England dismissed for the French alliance.

It would be folly to suppose that there are not immediate connections between the religious and the social and political affairs of nations. Continenal governments, with rare exceptions, hold a kind of exequator from the church. They are, to a great extent, in fact the governments of the church. The state of religious feeling on the Continent, with the masses, is cold, cruel and sceptical. It is the same as in China, as described by Huc-it is an Asiatic, immobile sentiment, rather than a modern rationalism. There is in it an utter absence of individuality and responsibilitymorbid selfishness-a listless dependence and slavery. It has no vitality, no energy, no benevolence, no philanthropy, no goodness or humanity. It is altogether professional-a form complied with without interest or feeling, as any civil statute or decree is obeyed.

All this is indicative of the political and social state of Europe, which cannot fail to be influenced by it. A lively rational religion i. the precedent of all social excellence and o all wise decisions in government. Where the public mind is frigid, cruel and scentical in matters of religious feeling, it is sure to be cold and indifferent in the other relations of life. The fierce furore of Cromwell and his fanatical adherents exercised a powerful inflaence in advancing the cause of popular liberty. They might have been hateful bigots, but they were the very central fires of human passion and action. The Puritans of this country were austere zealots, as tyraunical as the extremest adherents of the Romish church in those days; but they were men of ceaseless energy. Their religious fanaticism had a go vernment in it. It was the soul of self-reliance and at the same time of responsibility. It was full of errors; but so much mental action could not fail ultimately to fan away the chaff and leave the true seed of humanity unencumbered. That the present mind has been altogether relieved of the extreme ideas of the Paritan age, we have no belief. There is a phase of self-righteousness in it, a complement conviction that it is all which indicates its origin, and shows that much remains to be done to effect its complete regeneration.

A noted philosopher has asserted that each of our leading conceptions passes successively through three theoretical conditions-the theo logical or fletitious; the metaphysical or abstract; and the scientific or positive. If we adopt this classification or gradation of progress, it is manifest that the European mind is still in the incipient stage of development, while that of New England, with its endless abstractions, has advanced to the "secondary

While under the Austrian Concordat the Pope le laying the foundation not only for the at the utter obliteration of all freedom of the press, in Mexico he is proposing the establishment of imperial forms, and laying down as an organic principle that the Catholic church alone shall be tolerated.

While we are no bigots, and have no earthly fear of Catholicism in this country or elsewhere-no belief in its consolidation into a dangerous power over the States of Christendom-no faith in its unity to control, for any long period, the human mind, or to contend successfully with the apparatus of education, especially in this country and in Englandwhile we regard the church itself as a respectable old woman, to be extensively indulged in all sorts of caprices, it must be confessed these frigid, freezing ceremonials do little credit to the nineteenth century. Viewed as intellectual or strategical operations, they are failuresand mortifying failures. The wise are neither deceived nor misled; the ignorant only have had the privilege of swallowing another won-

Francis Joseph and Louis Napoleon (suspected of closer than political relationship,) have some grand Continental scheme to promote-some axe to grind, as the woodsman says--and it is necessary, in the prosecution of the design, to make use of the Pope and the persuasive powers of the church. The Concordat is concluded-a convention with the Pope, a power without an army, a government by proxy-and it may be revoked, and doubtless will be, just before the machinery is ready for operation.

The Staten Island Ferry. The reports we give elsewhere, on the coudi tion of the Staten Island ferry and the boats employed on that route, abundantly justify the strictures published some days ago in the HERALD. Indeed, the facts stated by Mr. Lowe, the inspector, and by the committee, warrant any severity of language in speaking of the Ferry Company. No language can be too strong to reprobate the conduct of those who, for the sake of a few hundred dollars, daily congrdise as many hundred lives.

There is nothing left now for the partners in the Staten Island Ferry Company but decently to cover their faces and withdraw, so that other and better purveyors for the public wants may take their place. The time for negotfation and compromise has past. The company may beg and promise, and talk of new boats, and decent ferry houses, and regular trips: but no one will pay the least attention to these symptoms of agony; for who could trust a concern which refuses either to be bound by its contracts or to relinquish the rights they conveyed? A new ferry must be established. There need be no difficulty about boats, or landings, or ferry rights. The former may be built before spring. Landings can be obtained for the asking. The Comptroller is about to sell at auction the lease of the slip occupied by the present company. It is stated in the report of the committee, published elsewhere, that the profits of the ferry are from sixty to seventy per cent on the capital actually invested; and this statement rests on the very best authority. Even were they one-half less, the enterprise would be one of the best offering. Indeed, there is reason to believe that arrangements have already been made for the formation of a new ferry corporation. However this may be, whenever the company is formed it will be the business of the Comptroller to lay upon it such restrictions as will wholly preclude the possibility of a recurrence of the present difficulties. It must be bound, firstly to furnish safe boats. Secondly, to run at least hourly trips during the day, and say two-hourly trips up to midnight, all the year round; there is no physical objection to night boats, and the comfort of the islanders. and a proper sense of relief to the city, require them: the want of them has, in fact, kept away from the island the very people who would go there in greatest number, men of small incomes. Thirdly, to provide the boats with proper life saving apparatus in case of accident. Fourthly, to build convenient ferry houses at all the landings, so that women and children need not stand in the rain when waiting for the boats.

Meanwhile, now that the facts are known, a heavy responsibility is thrown upon those whose business it is to watch over the public safety. There is no questioning the calm business like reasoning by which Mr. Low proves the boats now running to be unsafe. Mr. Charles H. Haswell, another marine inspector, reports in the same sense. He says:-These boats are unprovided with independent steam bigs pumps, and their boilers are not very accurely fastened in their beds. In the event, therefore, of a collision of one of them with another, or with a vessel, or their experiencing any of the concussions inseparable from running in fogs and an obscured atmosphere, &c., they would be much exposed to sinking, from insufficient means to free them from water; and if their boilers were to be started, they would be by the rupture of the steam pipe, deprived of the steam necessary to free them by their blige injections, and to work them into shoal water.

There may our new not be testing the steam in the steam may be the steam may be the steam of the steam of the steam in the steam into shoal water.

There may or may not be truth in the statement of Judge Cropsey, in the letter we published yesterday, "that a much stronger boat than the Columbus would have shared her fate under the same circumstances." But whatever might have become of stronger boats -about which, unhappily, there is yet no question-it is plain that weaker boats would have gone down where the Columbus sunk; and as the Hunchback, Staten Islander and Huguenot are understood to be weaker boats, and frailer in build, the learned Judge's letter will not console people much.

The danger is indeed imminent. If a boat should go down, and a hundred people be drowned in the bay, we at all events shall have done our duty.

THE STREETS, THE SNOW AND THE THAW-COMMUNICATION FROM THE MAYOR .-- A COMMU nication from the Mayor was received last evening in the Board of Councilmen, calling the attention of that body to the present condition of the streets, and the urgent necessity of taking immediate steps to prevent damage to property from the thaw. He says he has no power to take a single dollar from the treasury for that purpose, and unless the Common Council adopt some measures at once, the basements in many of the streets in the lower part of the city will be stooded, public travel to a great extent obstructed, a large amount of property lost, and serious injury inflicted upon the health of persons residing in those localities.

This communication is well timed, and it now depends entirely upon the Board of Councilmen whether the streets shall remain in their present condition or be freed from the snow and ice. Whatever they intend doing should be done at once, as every day lost may cause the destruction of thousands of dollars worth of property. The matter has been referred to education of the Austrian people, and aiming the Committee on Cleaning Streets, with in I make to pay their last tribute of respect to the Austrian people, and aiming the Committee on Cleaning Streets, with in I make to pay their last tribute of respect to the Committee of Cleaning Streets, with in I make to pay their last tribute of the Committee of Cleaning Streets, with in I make the Committee of Committee of Cleaning Streets, with in I make the Committee of Committee of Committee of Committee of Cleaning Streets, with in I make the Committee of Committee

structions to report on Monday evening. When it comes up it should be acted upon at once, that the Board of Aldermen may have an opportunity of concurring on the same evening, so that the work may be commenced on the following day.

THE IRISH AMERICAN BUFFALO CONVENTION AND ITS OBJECTS .- We publish to-day a compilation of the proceedings of quite a number of public meetings of Irish Catholics, in the United States and the Canadas, in reference to the Buffalo Irish Emigrant Aid Convention of the 12th instant.

From these proceedings it will appear, first, that the general plan of action in behalf of Irish emigration, which is to come before this convention, combines the important essentials of benevolence, common sense and practicability. It proposes to provide comfortable and permanent homes in the West for the numerous destitute Irish of our Eastern towns and cities, and to make the movement at the same time a profitable thing to the society in the end. In other words, the enterprise contemplates nothing less than the appropriation of an immense amount of solid but idle capital, in the form of unemployed and destitute Irish-men, women and children-to a practical purpose, in the active developement of the dormant riches of the great West. In this light, the movement commends itself as a work of humanity, as a profitable pecuniary investment, and as a public measure adding thus much to the substantial wealth and strength of the country. Let the work be carried out, and it will be like the draining of a pestilential marsh, and its conversion into green fields, gardens and vinevards. Our readers will also observe that while

the Catholic clergy in numerous other places are taking a leading hand in behalf of this Buffalo Convention, our venerable Archbishop Hughes is among the missing. Why so? Can it be that his inclinations are rather of a military than of an agricultural type? His organ is singularly quiet upon the subject. Can it be that our worthy Archbishop is fearful that this Western emigration scheme will so far diminish his flock upon this island as to affect the interests of the church in this quarter? We cannot believe it. We are rather disposed tothink that our distinguished prelate has concluded to withdraw entirely, not only from all political, but from all secular movements of an Irish Catholic character, in order to escape the wrath of the Know Nothings. At all events, he is a neutral, when he should be up and doing. We are sorry for it. His name "would be a tower of strength" to his brethren of the hierarchy at Buffalo; for his immediate flock, of all others, will be most benefitted should this Buffalo scheme be reduced to a working system of practical Irish Catholic amelioration. Perhaps he may, however, while heartly but quietly co-operating with his brethren in behalf of this Western colonization project, prefer to keep in the shade, from considerations of wise discretion.

Be this as it may, we are inclined to believe, from the distinguished character of the leading delegates from all quarters, that the deliberations of this Buffalo Convention will be crowned with important and desirable results. Believing that its objects are entirely good, we are free to repeat our wishes for its uccess.

The American and Foreign Bible Society. The stated menthly meeting of the Board of Managers was held at the Bible House, 115 and 117 Nassau street, on Thursday, at 4 P. M. In the absence of Rev. Dr Welch, the venerable President of the society, the chair was filled by Rev. Dr. Lathrop, of this city. Interesting reports from the Committees on Colportage

and Special Correspondence, on Publication and Finance on Agencies, and on Real Estate, were presented and adopted.

From the Treasurer's report it appeared that each appropriations, to the amount of \$6,000, had been pare during the past month of which a cash acceptance of \$2,500 had been sent to the Baptist Mission Rooms of Boston, to aid the Bible work of this society in Asia, un-

of \$2,500 had been set to the Baptist Mission Rooms of Boston, to aid the Bible work of this society in Asia, under the direction of that body, and \$2,000 more had been remitted to Rev. J. G. Oneken, for the colportage of the American and Foreign Bible Society in Germany, under his direction, leaving assmething less than \$1,000 of the \$10,000 appropriated to Brother Oneken, for the year, new due. The cash receipts of the society, though considerably in advance of those of any former year at this period, have nevertheless not kept pace with the increased expenditures, and the treasury was reported as everdrawn about \$2,000. The receipts for January were but a little over \$4,000.

An interesting communication from Rev. J. G. Oneken was read, "tendering his warmest thanks to the Board for their prempt and cordial response on behalf of the colporters of the society in Germany," and asking an appropriation of \$11,800 for the year 1556, to sustain the thirteen colporters of the American and Foreign Bible Society under his direction, and to publish fifty five thousand conies of the sacred Scriptures for their distribution. The Secretary gave also, from a large Bie of correspondence, abstracts from letters of Rev. Dr. Bears, of Brown University Rev. Dr. Pattison, of Waterville College; Rev. E. C. Lord, Ningpo, China; Rev. Edward Kingsford, Alexandria, D. C. (thanking the Board for an appropriation of Striptures he had received for the colored population of that city); Rev. Dr. Thomas, of Calcutta, and Rev. Fred. Treshatt, Secretary of the Baptist Missionary Society, Landon, for an appropriation of \$1,500, to sid that society in ternaslating the sacred Scriptures into Bengall, Eanscrit and Hindi, in India.

An abstract of twenty-inv colporter reports, for the month of January, gave the following summary:—6,374

society in-translating the sacred Striptures into Bengall, Sansert and Hindi, in India.

An abstract of twenty-five colporter reperts, for the menth of Jaconary, gave the following summary:—6,374 visits to families for preaching the Gospel from house to house; 822 families found destitute of the Scriptures; 672 persons induced to attend church; 218 sermons-preached; 210 children brought into Sabbath schools; 247 prayer meetings held; 210 visits to vessels for seamen-made; 62 hopeful conversions, and 17 haptised.

An application was received from Rev. Dr. Maclay, President of the Bible Union, sking this society to grant him, of their Scriptures in the English language, three royal octave Bibles and twenty-six royal octave New Testaments, with Psalms, all in the commonly received version, for the use of his children and grandchildren. The request was granted. The distribution for January of the society's Scriptures, when all the returns are received, will not fall short of 10,000 volumes.

City Intelligence.

THE MISSING YOUNG MAN .- No clue to the disappearance of young Mr. Pierce yet. It becomes necessary to mention this, in consequence of the rumors which are sur ocsaively put in circulation to the effect that he has been found, which, if left uncontradicted, tend to a relaxation of vigilance on the part of citizens and the police. One of vigilance on the part of citizens and the politie. One of the rumors in circulation was that he had sailed in the Baltic for Europe. It was reported that Mrs. Comstock, wife of the commander of the Baltic, states that she was at the party given at Mr. Peckhamis, in Tweety-first street, and during the evening Mr. Pierce informed her of his intention of accompanying her husband in the Baltic, on the following day; and this statement is confirmed by the name of Ed. Pierce, Jr., occurring among the list of passengers published in the Heralle as having sailed in that steamer. Mr. Pierce, senior, feels sure, however, that the passenger in the Baltic was a young gentleman of Providence, R. J.

Hotze, Sr. Genalan.—This hotel was thrown open vegeting the production of the property of the contraction of the providence of the contraction of the

Horr, Sr. German .- This hotel was thrown open yesterday for the reception of guests. It is built in the French style, and of Caen stone, and forms quite a novel and unique feature at the junction of our two great and unique feature at the junction of our two great thoroughfares, Broadway and Fifth avenue. It presents three facaces of the compestic order, and has somewhat the appearance of the buildings in the French capital in the epoch of Louis XIV. A staircass of white marble leads to the rotunes or great hall on the beliefar. From this teautiful salle, which is adorned with enormous pillasters and a richly freeced dome, diverge the principal apartments, each of which has its parlor, chambers, baths, &c. The culimary department and launtries extend under the cutire sudewalk. The furniture is in accordance with the general byle of the houst, which is under the propietorship of Mr. Francis Ruler, so favyrably known as the best of the West Point Hotel for many years, and lately of the Heath House, Schooley's Mouaniains. He intends to keep it on the combined American and European plan.

OBSTOURS OF COUNCILIAN ROPERT S. DIXON .- The fare rat of Robert S. Dixon, Councilman, and foreman of Hook and Ladder Company No. 14, who died on the 5th inst., of wounds received last Christmas day when proceeding to a fire, took pigce yesterday, at noon, from the City Hali. There was a large attendance of freemen, ofic ats and citizens to pay their last tribute of respect to the